

The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Wanted—One cent a word each insertion. Local—Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Local—Preferred position—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed—Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in Daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of copy of matter to be inserted.

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

Go to Cuba, young man, get a war record and grow up with the country. It will help you in after life.

The people of Spain are still in the self congratulatory mood. Within a few weeks they will be in a fearful mood.

Under the call for 125,000 men, this territory will furnish 350 men. Small number to be sure, but we will do the best we can.

Even the yellow journals and the most carping enemies of the administration must admit, that in the present emergency the latter is a yard wide and all wool.

There will be poetic justice in a colored regiment of United States troops landing first on Cuban soil. Spain was the last of the European nations to abolish slavery.

The Postal Telegraph & Cable company is stringing the fourth wire on its poles throughout the territory. Advancement is the order of the day in New Mexico.

The Spanish minister to this country, Senor Polo y Barnabe, has safely reached Toronto in the Dominion of Canada. For aught any one in this country cared he might have remained here with perfect safety.

Captain General Blanco is great at issuing proclamations these blockade days in Havana. But proclamations break no blockades and win no naval battles when the United States navy is about.

On Saturday last, Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, reported the National Guard of that state, 9,000 men strong, ready for active service, to the War department at Washington. Pennsylvania is all right, in peace or war.

General Weyler says, one Spaniard is equal to ten Cubans and ten Cubans are equal to 100 Americans. Still Weyler's history as commander of the Spanish forces in Cuba does not bear out this assertion, as with 200,000 Spanish troops he was unable to subdue 35,000 Cuban rebels.

Bunting and flags were displayed in every important town in New Mexico when the news that Havana harbor was blockaded, flashed over the wires. In some localities the excitement was intense. The people of New Mexico are loyal and public spirited.

A cable to the Herald from Key West, Fla., says, Patrick Mullin fired the first shot in the war between Spain and the United States, and the big Spanish freight steamer Buena Ventura is the first prize of this country.

Judge Morrison is very proud of the above. He says whenever America is in trouble the Pats and Mikes will always be at the front.

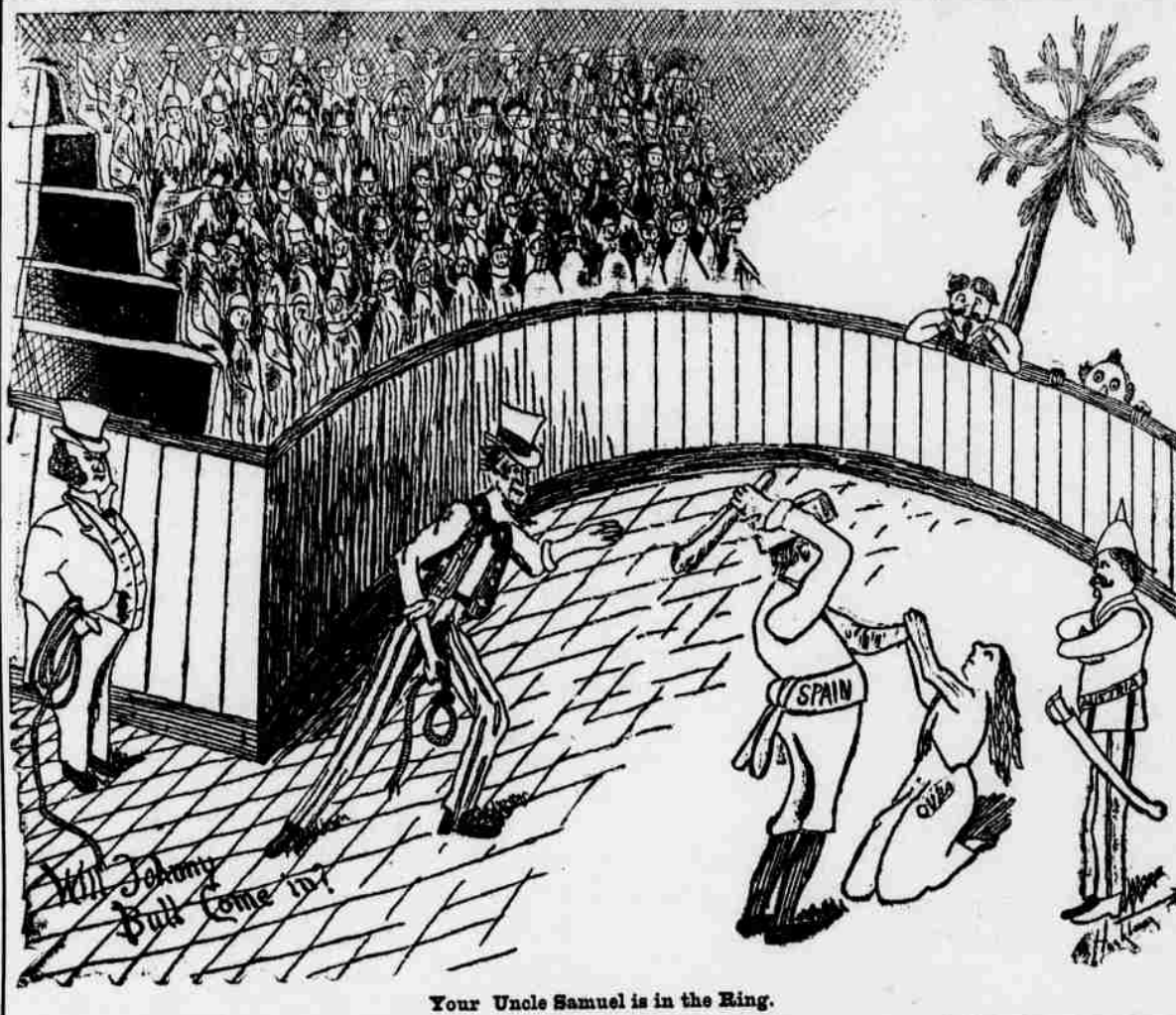
The New Mexican is in a position to state, that while the name of Mr. Veces-lao Jaramillo is being mentioned for the re-election to the house or to be a member of the senate of the coming legislature, the gentleman has stated that he is not a candidate for re-election and will accept no nomination whatever. Rio Arriba county is booked to give a larger majority than ever before, and the Republicans under this administration feel confident of having Rio Arriba county in the front of the Republican column in the coming election.

There seems to be a disposition among some newspapers, especially some of the New York yellow journals and their imitators, aiders and abettors in the west, to magnify the Spanish navy and talk grandly and eloquently about the Spanish torpedo boat flotilla, the powerful Spanish ironclads and the like. There is much more moonshine than reality to this sort of talk. Fortunately the officers and men of the American navy are of the stamp that win battles. When the enemy's battleships, armored cruisers, torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers come in sight, the American navy will follow Farragut's command in Mobile bay: "Dam the torpedo boats. Go ahead. Four bells."

The Reason Why.

The Santa Fe road is a swift one, east of Raton. Papers published in Chicago in the morning and in Santa Fe in the evening of the same day arrive here on the same train. No one objects to getting a Chicago paper so quickly, but some folks think there is an unnecessary delay in getting the Santa Fe papers—Western Liberal.

The reason is that the Santa Fe south bound mail closes at 3:30 p. m., and the Associated Press dispatches are not all



Your Uncle Samuel is in the Ring.

In until 4:30. This places all territorial newspapers north of Albuquerque at a disadvantage and gives the Chicago newspapers an opportunity to overtake them during the several hours time lost while the trains stop over at Albuquerque. The territorial newspapers would welcome a change in the schedule.

Let New Mexico Speak Out.

After exhausting every honorable effort in the interest of peace between Spain and the United States, this country has at last been driven to submit the contention to the "bloody arbitrament of the sword." With patience and forbearance, which command the admiration of every good citizen, President McKinley has withstood the noisy clamor of the malcontents, whose only mission in life is carping and pessimistic fault finding. They condemned the president because he wisely refrained from war until we were ready, and now they condemn him because we are ready. Happily such persons count for nothing when the great voice of the people is heard. America stands in a grander position than any nation ever occupied in human history. Thirty-three years ago, the country was just emerging from the bloodiest and most destructive internecine struggle of modern times. Foreign nations (judging from their own unhappy experience) predicted that the hatred begotten by that war would never be extinguished, and that in our next foreign war, the southern states would make common cause with the enemy and thus revenge themselves on their northern brethren. Indeed one of the ruin bows that Spain has been chasing was an expected rebellion in her favor by the southern people. "The wish as usual was father to the thought." Now behold the superb spectacle which we present to the world. Neither in the revolutionary war, the war of 1812, nor the Mexican war, were our people so splendidly unanimous as they are today. The animosities of the civil war are destroyed in the fervid fires of patriotism which burn in every American heart. Thanks be to the God of our fathers we have lived to see the day when there are neither southerners nor northerners, but all are Americans. Splendid old Tennessee is wild with joy, because the cruiser, called after her beautiful City of Nashville, has fired the first shot, and made the first capture of the war. All the cities of the republic are ablaze with enthusiasm. A few days ago the streets of Denver were lined with 100,000 people to bid a hearty God speed to the gallant Seventh infantry as it marched to the front to maintain the honor of old glory, and to avenge the deaths of the heroic sailors of the Maine. Let New Mexico show that she is behind none of her sister commonwealths in devotion to the flag of the free, and let Santa Fe lead the way in showing in the most emphatic manner that her people are resolved to stand by the president and congress in every exigency to the end. This should be done by assembling in the public halls of the several cities of the territory and speaking out in such terms as will show the authorities and the whole country, that New Mexico can be relied on to her last man and last dollar.

Unpleasant Possibilities.

At the beginning of the war between the United States and Spain the people of this country will do well to give up the theory that the conflict will be of short duration. If the trouble could be confined to the two countries now engaged in hostilities the fighting would soon be ended, but there are several very ominous possibilities which enter into the question that are not pleasant to contemplate.

Germany, to judge from the utterances of the press of that country, is not in love with the idea of seeing the possessions of a kingdom, in the new world, become a republic through the assistance of another republic; France, by reason of religious and financial interests, is only awaiting a favorable opportunity to take a hand in the fight, and a pretext for that opportunity will not be difficult to discover; Austria, the home of the queen regent and doubly interested in the future of Spain by reason that the little king is of Austrian descent, is watching events with a jealous eye, and the moment it is evident that Spanish arms are becoming worsted

in the struggle, will attempt to find some excuse before the other nations to lend a helping hand. The diplomats of the three countries that may possibly become involved in the war, are not lacking in shrewdness, and sufficient insults to their respective flags can be trumped up with remarkable ease at the proper moment. Another thing which may well cause uneasiness over the matter, is the haste with which Spain virtually declared war before the ultimatum of this government could be officially delivered to the Madrid government. Assurances of assistance from some of the great powers must have been conveyed to the queen to bring about such precipitate action.

These things may seem impossible to the majority of the Americans, but every circumstance surrounding the haste in which war was entered into, gives them credence, and unless the friendliness of Great Britain and Japan for this country acts as a safeguard, they may become stern realities before three months pass. And the reasons for the attitude of Germany, France and Austria are not deeply covered up. Germany and Austria cherish a strong hatred for any form of government which does not recognize the divine rights of kings, and the three are consumed with jealousy of the rising power of the United States as a commercial nation, which threatens to overwhelm their markets for native and manufactured products. The most terrible war in the history of the world have been those that have resulted from religious or commercial causes, and the present war is regarded by the greater part of Europe as a commercial struggle.

SUMMARY OF SUNDAY NEWS

NO SPANIARDS IN SIGHT.

Southampton, April 24.—The British steamer Mexican, which sailed from Cape Town on April 6 for this port, via the island of Madeira, arrived here at noon. The commander reports that he did not sight a single Spanish war vessel during the voyage.

THE HELENA'S \$400,000 PRIZE.

Key West, April 24.—The gunboat Helena has captured the Spanish steamer Miguel Jover. The Helena remained here until yesterday, when she steamed out to sea. She was cruising about 150 miles in a southeasterly course when the Spaniard hoisted her flag early this morning. The Helena fired a blank shot at the Spaniard, who instantly hoisted the gunboat then put a prize crew on board. She is loaded with cotton and staves, not cotton and grain as previously telegraphed. She has a crew of 52 men. Prize is estimated at \$400,000 in value.

THE SITUATION BEFORE HAVANA.

Key West, Fla., April 24.—The torpedo boat Ericsson, left the fleet at 10 o'clock this morning and reached here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Havana had not been bombarded up to the time the Ericsson left. The squadron lay spread out in line about eight miles long, maintaining the blockade. According to the proclamation, the ships of neutral powers are allowed to pass in and out. The Ericsson caught a little Spanish two-masted fishing schooner carrying a crew of five men. The torpedo boat had no prize crew to put aboard of her, so it chased her to the fleet and tied her up along side of the Cincinnati.

THE UNITED STATES CATCHES IT.

London, April 24.—With one important exception, there is general continental condemnation for the United States today. The exception is the St. Petersburg. The Russian papers continue their hostile and the London Sunday papers contain many indications of unfriendliness.

ONLY SEVEN COWARDS.

New York, April 24.—Out of 420 officers and men comprising the crew of the American liner St. Louis, which arrived here last night, only seven refused to sign articles when requested to do so after they were paid off.

SPAIN'S BOMBASTIC INTENTIONS.

Madrid, April 24.—1 p. m.—The royal decree issued today says that Spain maintains the right to have recourse to privateering and announces that for the present only auxiliary cruisers will be fitted out. All treaties with the United States are annulled; and 30 days are given the United States ships to leave Spanish ports. The rules that Spain will observe during the war are outlined in five clauses, covering neutral flags and goods contraband of war. What will be considered a blockade, right of search and what constitutes contraband of war, ending with saying that foreign privateers will be regarded as pirates.

GREEKS VOLUNTEERING FOR UNCLE SAM.

Athens, April 24.—Many Greeks are presenting themselves to the United States consulate here seeking enlistment for the war with Spain.

SPAIN'S BOW WOW.

Madrid, April 24.—Following is the decree gazetted today: "Diplomatic relations are broken off between Spain and the United States and a state of war is being begun between the two countries. Numerous questions of international law arises which must be precisely defined, chiefly because the injustice and provocation come from our adversaries and it is they, who by their detestable conduct caused this grave conflict."

IN FRONT OF HAVANA.

On board the flagship New York, off Havana, April 24.—The Spaniards had evidently seen the lights of the New York while the latter was signaling to the squadron. Moro castle commenced firing. This was reported by the officer of the deck, Ensign J. R. Edie, to Captain Chadwick, and who asked the captain whether the New York had not better discontinue signalling. "No," muttered Captain Chadwick, with the utmost coolness, "there is no necessity for stopping the signals, go ahead."

A little later Captain Chadwick was on the bridge, whence he watched tongues of flame shoot out from Moro castle. He glanced in the direction of the Spanish fortifications a few seconds then turned his back on them and went back to bed, perfectly certain that the Spaniards could do no damage at five miles, the approximate distance of the flagship from Moro castle. Another officer said: "The Spaniards probably became nervous and decided that they could not sleep without some fireworks. They can't hit anything anyway."

There was no excitement on board the flagship. The United States cruiser Cincinnati, Captain C. M. Chester, reported to the flagship at midnight, "I have a prize." It is therefore believed that besides the New York have been busy during the night.

THE CAPTURE OF THE PEDRO.

Havana, April 24.—Admiral Sampson's plucky dash with the flagship New York, almost onto the Cuban coast and the capture of the Pedro, gained new laurels for him with his already enthusiastic and devoted command.

During the concluding features of the Pedro capture, the rest of the United States squadron disappeared from view and there was no one to dispute honors with the New York, of the first capture in Cuban waters. A newspaper boat followed her, but was left far behind in the race. The Dauntless, the dispatch boat of the Associated Press, was the first to arrive on the scene of action. She came up just as the prize crew of the Pedro was embarking on board that steamer. The entire plan of action here is fraught with danger, not so much from Spanish guns as from the difficulties of maneuvering a large squadron at night without showing any lights to the enemy on shore. Speculations are rife as to what the Spaniards are doing and intend to do. It is not believed that Admiral Sampson will confine himself entirely to a blockade of the island, although he informed the correspondent that he did not expect any action would occur immediately. It is certain, however, that some movement will be made on Matanzas, probably tomorrow. Whether this will be simply in the nature of a blockade, or for the purpose of securing a base of supplies, cannot yet be ascertained with any degree of certainty.

When the children are hungry, what do you give them? Food. When thirsty? Water. Now use the same good common sense, and what would you give them when they are too thin? The best fat-forming food, of course. Somehow you think of Scott's Emulsion at once. For a quarter of a century it has been making thin children, plump; weak children, strong; sick children, healthy.

See and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

SILVER CITY REDUCTION COMPANY, Silver City, Grant County, N. M.

This plant has been purchased and will be operated in the future by the estate of the late Senator George Hearst, of California, under the general management of D. B. Gillette, Jr. It is the intention of the present management to largely increase the capacity of the plant and equip it with every modern appliance for the successful and cheap treatment of ores and concentrates. Consignments and correspondence solicited. Advances will be made on ores.

SOCIETIES.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & M. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M. J. B. BRADY, Secretary.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, H. P. ARTHUR SELIGMAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX FROST, E. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting patriots welcome. CHAS. A. GOODWIN, C. P. A. F. EASLEY, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THESSA NEWHALL, Noble Grand. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

AZTLAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows' hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. NATE GOLDBERG, N. G. A. F. EASLEY, Secretary.

K. O. F.

SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. O. F. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. ROBERT H. ROWLER, Chancellor Commander. LEE MURHEISEN, K. of K. and S.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DENTISTS.

D. W. MANLEY, Dentist. Office, Southwest Corner of Plaza, over Fischer's Drug Store.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

MAX FROST, Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

CHAS. A. SPIESS, District Attorney for the First Judicial District. Practices in all the courts of the Territory. Office—Griffin Block, Santa Fe, N. M.

GEO. W. KNAEBEL, Office in Griffin Block. Collections and searching titles a specialty.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Lawyer Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Layton Block.

CHAS. F. EASLEY, (Late Secretary General.) Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty.

E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box 10, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

T. F. CONWAY, W. A. HAWKINS, CONWAY & HAWKINS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.

A. B. REINEHAN, Attorney at Law, Practices in all Territorial Courts. Commissioner of Claims. Collections and title searching. Rooms 3 and 5 Spiegelberg Block.

INSURANCE.

S. E. LANKARD, Insurance Agent, Office, Griffin Building, Palace avenue. Represents the largest companies doing business in the territory of New Mexico, in both life, fire and accident insurance.

The New Mexico Railway & Coal Co. CONSTRUCTING

The El Paso & Northeastern R'y AND

The El Paso & Northeastern R. R.

To accommodate the public we carry freight and passengers on its construction trains, to and from the end of its track, commencing April 15. Trains leave El Paso at 1 p. m. and returning leave end of track at 7:30 p. m., making connection with stages to Alamogordo, La Luz and Tularosa. A. S. GREIG, General Superintendent.

Cheap Rate to Indian Pueblo. At any time a party of five or more desires to visit the San Ildefonso Indian pueblo, a rate of one fare for the round trip will be made to the Rio Grande station. Tickets limited to date of sale and one ticket to cover entire party. T. J. HELM, General Agent, R. G. & S. F. F. R.

THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first "campaign," beginning November 15th, 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

THE CONTENT OF "SUGAR in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and

MORE FORTUNATELY the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude covering a vast body of the BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. The water is applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

THE SUN SHINES more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO. EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO. ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

J. J. HAGERMAN, President, N. O. FAULKNER, Vice-President.

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FRANK HUDSON, Clerk.

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UNITED STATES DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

R. J. PALEN - President.

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DEALER IN

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THIS REMARKABLE RESULT was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances, as the factory was not assured until May, and a majority of the acreage was planted between JUNE 1st AND AUGUST 10th.

GOOD SOIL makes the seed germinate. WATER makes the plant grow.

SUNLIGHT puts the sugar in the BEET.

THE ONLY THING left to be desired that the Pecos Valley has not on hand in abundance is PEOPLE. We need thrifty farmers; 500 heads of families each on a 40-acre farm.

NO FAIRER terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands were ever made.

WRITE for particulars.

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IN THE COUNTIES OF EDDY AND CHAVES OF NEW MEXICO.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO. EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO. ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.